

Interview with the President of the Virginia Secession Convention.

Our readers will find in to-day's paper, an interesting letter from a correspondent of the New York Times, giving an account of an interview with JOHN JANNEY, Esq., who presided over the State Convention which voted Virginia out of the Union. There are several points in the remarks attributed to this gentleman to which we desire to call attention.

He affirms that the sentiments of three-fourths of that Convention were opposed to disunion, and they voted for it at last, under the excitement produced by the attack on Fort Sumter, which was the act of the South Carolina rebels, instigated by RICHIE, YANCY, BEAUREGARD and JEFF. DAVIS. He even admits that there is reason to believe the attack was "purposely timed to affect the deliberations" of the Virginia Convention and other similar bodies. This admission places the Conventions in a most unfavorable light, and makes them out, not patriotic, deliberative bodies, but mere excited and frenzied mobs, whose voice is entitled to no respect whatever.

Mr. JANNEY complains that no encouragement was given them at Washington, seeming to imply that the present administration is alone responsible for the failure to effect an amicable adjustment of matters. But we have the testimony of Governor JOHNSON, then in the U. S. Senate, of Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE, Hon. W. B. STOKES, and Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, that the leading Congressmen from the Cotton States, such as IVERSON, TOMBS, WIGFALL, DAVIS and others, used every artifice in their power to prevent an adjustment, short of the establishment of a Southern Confederacy. This is a great fact in the history of the rebellion, which cannot be kept too distinctly before the people of Tennessee. If they choose to persist in the rebellion, they virtually avow their willingness to wear the collar of vassalage and abject servitude to the selfish and overweening aristocrats of the cotton States—the most miserable slavery which we can imagine. Mr. JANNEY also acknowledges that the discordant interests of the Border States, with whom Tennessee is identified by her productions and material interests—and of the Gulf States, will render their separation in a very few years inevitable. The question then arises, whether a sensible man can consent to spend so much blood and treasure to establish a Government whose term of existence must be as brief as that of JOSHUA'S gourd, and whose little life must soon be drowned in the blood of another rebellion, more brutal and barbarous than the present one? Will not a long line of revolutions, bathed in the blood of countless thousands, stretch out, like the phantom procession of BANQUO'S offspring, "to the crack of doom?"

But the last declaration of Mr. JANNEY is, perhaps, more important to us than all the previous ones, for it is a confession of his utter loss of confidence in the capacity of the people for self-government! That this feeling is widely prevalent among leading secessionists is but too true. Mr. TOMBS made a similar avowal in the Georgia Convention. This damning infidelity to the holy cause of democracy—to the gospel of progressive republicanism,—of man's right and power to rule himself—a gospel which came down to us from heaven, and is second only to that other gospel which pertains to man's immortal life hereafter—is deeply rooted in the hearts of the leading secessionists of this State. The HARRISSES, FOOTES and HENRYS; the faro-dealers and slave-traders, who once flourished in Memphis and Nashville, and now are leaders of guerrilla bands—the heartless aristocrats of Nashville, whose tongues drop poison which

"Ostevenous all the worms of Nile!"

these men all believe, with Mr. JANNEY, that democracy is a delusion, an idle dream; that "the experiment of republican constitutional Government, of liberty regulated by law is a failure!"

What do the people think of this declaration? General ALCON, of Mississippi, declared at a large social gathering last winter, in Southern Kentucky, "that he and his friends were convinced that republican government was gone, and that the South would have a limited monarchy, and the North a military des-

potism." And how shall this Cotton monarchy be arranged? We suppose the Monarch will come from South Carolina; the cotton planters of Mississippi and Georgia will furnish the Dukes; Alabama the Earls, and the other Gulf States the Counts and Barons, while Virginia will be kept as a wet-nurse to breed negroes; and Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri as military districts, from which conscripts will be drafted for service in the armies of His Sublime Highness, King RICHIE, or King KITT, of the celestial State of South Carolina!

Our remarks, yesterday morning, in reference to holding an election for members of Congress, in this State, appear to have been strangely misconstrued by some persons, as if we meant to oppose the resumption of the usual functions and privileges of the State. The misapprehension was a strange one for any one who had been a reader of the Union to fall into, since we have again and again, for months back, and certainly but a few days ago, urged the importance of the return of Tennessee to her loyalty, and the resumption of all her political functions. We ardently desire to see her citizens in the full exercise of all their franchises. We see but one obstacle in the way, and that is a physical one—the presence of Confederate troops. It is the same obstacle which prevents the return home of thousands of Union refugees. So soon as an election can be held, consistently with the interests of the Republic, we are for an election. To attempt to hold an election at a time when a loyal citizen cannot ride ten miles from Nashville, without falling into the hands of guerrillas, would result in no good.

Bulwer on Slavery.

Many Secessionists are weak enough to believe that England is modifying her opposition to African slavery. The reverse is the fact. Before the Cotton States revolted the British papers declared that it was the Federal Union, and their connection with the free States, which gave respectability to slavery. They compared the alliance to a marriage between a beggar and a Prince. The celebrated author, Sir EDWARD BULWER, a strong partisan of the rebels, in a recent speech, remarked:

No dispassionate bystander can believe that the Union will be restored, and no far-sighted politician can suppose that the cause of slavery will long survive the separation, of which it is the most ostensible, though it is neither the only nor perhaps the most powerful cause.

The London Times which daily teems with eulogies of the rebels and abuse of the Union, said a few months since that the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, would form the brightest page in American slavery. Once let the slave States stand forth alone, and the peculiar institution will be the target for continual volleys of reprimand, invective, denunciations, and sneers from every nation on the globe. Pirates, and highwaymen would be their only friends.

Our friends will please reflect that we cannot publish communications from three to four columns long. Indeed it is very seldom that we can admit one two columns long. Our space will not admit of it. The public have the right to demand that we shall not give several columns to an article which might easily be reduced to less than one column. If we inserted half the long articles we receive, we would have no room for either news or editorials.

The American people are awaiting with intense, and patriotic interest the movements of our new commanders. They call to them in earnest tones: "Push on the columns!" We feel assured they will not be disappointed, for our Generals have already given an earnest of their fidelity and energy in the field.

Rebel Movements.

Information has been received here that General CHEATHAM'S division is at Tullahoma. A portion of BRAGG'S forces are said to be at Knoxville. The rebels are moving their sick from that place to Chattanooga.

A contemporary says that a certain General will be immortal. We believe the Egyptians expressed immortality by the figure of a cypher.

By an arrangement entered into between Generals Grant and Price, Indians are to remain neutral ground for hospital purposes. Neither of the belligerents is to occupy it with troops; and which will enable the citizens in and around the town to aid the medical authorities in their attendance on the sick and wounded.

We call particular attention to the concluding paragraph of the appended synopsis of the report of the Military Commission, appointed to inquire into the cause of the loss of Harper's Ferry:

Report on the Surrender of Harper's Ferry!

General McClellan and Colonel Miles Censured!

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—A long letter from General Halleck to Secretary Stanton in reference to the want of supplies, &c., for the army shows that nearly all the requisitions had been answered by the Quartermaster's Department, but delays in transportation prevented their arrival to the army depots.

A despatch from McClellan to Meigs exonerates the latter from blame, and says the idea I have tried to convey was that certain portions of the command were without clothes, and the army could not leave till supplied.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The Tribune prints the report of the Harper's Ferry military commission and gives the following synopsis of facts elicited editorially. The material facts are as follows:

Col. Miles was in command at Harper's Ferry. General White was present from Sept. 12 till the surrender, but did not assume command. Colonel Ford took command of Maryland Heights, September 5th. General McClellan left Washington for Rockville, Sept. 7th, most of his forces having preceded him. The enemy attacked Maryland Heights on the morning of Sept. 13th.

The 120th New York broke and fled disgracefully, and the breastwork on the Heights was lost. Colonel Miles was on Maryland Heights that evening for some hours, consulting with Colonel Ford. He left between 11 and 12 o'clock, without directly ordering Colonel Ford to evacuate the Heights, but with instructions to spike his guns if compelled to abandon them. About two o'clock Colonel Ford abandoned the Heights.

The enemy did not occupy them, and the next day Colonel Mussy sent over four companies, who brought away four guns and a wagon load of ammunition. After the evacuation of Maryland Heights, Colonel Miles sent word to McClellan, then at Frederick City, that unless reinforced he could not hold out 48 hours.

McClellan thereupon despatched a messenger to Gen. Franklin, who was engaged with the enemy at Crampton's Gap, that he was wholly unable to give the needed assistance or to give it in time. McClellan appears to have made no other effort to relieve the place. The enemy attacked Harper's Ferry on the morning of the 15th, and at 8 A. M. the surrender was agreed on. Col. Miles representing to the Brigade Commanders, whom he consulted, that his ammunition was nearly exhausted, and they concurring in his discretion to surrender.

The commission acquit Gen. White, Col. Dilltass, and Col. Trimble of all blame for the surrender, and praise the capacity of the former. They find that Col. Ford was given by Col. Miles discretionary power to abandon Maryland Heights, but that the exercise of this discretion was premature. That he conducted the defense with no ability, and that this exhibition of lack of capacity disqualified him for command. Col. Miles is convicted of incapacity and criminal neglect, especially in neglecting to fortify and hold Maryland Heights, the key of the position, and the evidence stated in the report concerning his course with the rebels is such as to raise the strongest suspicions of treachery. Also Gen. Wool is gravely censured for placing so incapable an officer as Col. Miles in command.

Concerning McClellan, the evidence adduced in the report, and the opinion expressed by the commission, are most direct and damaging. The General-in-Chief testifies that General McClellan, after receiving orders to drive the enemy from Maryland, marched on an average only six miles a day in pursuit, and that in his opinion he both could and should have relieved Harper's Ferry. In this opinion the commission fully concurs.

We republish, in connection with this startling statement, an account of the recent dismissal of Major Key, from the United States army:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26, 1862.

MAJOR JOHN J. KEY—Sir: I am informed that in answer to the question, "Why was not the rebel army bagged immediately after the battle of Sharpsburg?" propounded to you by Major Levi C. Turner, Judge Advocate &c., you answered "That is not the game. The object is that neither army shall get much advantage of the other; that both shall be kept in the field till they are exhausted, when we will make a compromise and save slavery." I shall be very happy if you will within twenty-four hours from the receipt of this, prove to me by Maj. Turner that you did not, either literally or in substance, make the answer stated. Yours,

A. LINCOLN.

[Endorsed as follows:] Copy delivered to Major Key at 10:25 A. M. September 27, 1862.

JOHN HAY.

At about eleven o'clock, A. M., September 27, 1862, Major Key and Major Turner appeared before me. Major Turner says: "As I remember the conversation was: I asked the question why we did not bag them after the battle of Sharpsburg? Major Key's reply was: 'That was not the game; that we should tire the rebels out and ourselves; that that

was the only way the Union could be preserved, we come together fraternally, and slavery be saved.'" On cross examination Major Turner says he has frequently heard Major Key converse in regard to the present trouble, and never heard him utter a sentiment unfavorable to the maintenance of the Union. He has never uttered anything which he, Major Turner, would call disloyalty. The particular conversation detailed was a private one.

A. LINCOLN.

(Endorsed on the above.) In my view, it is inadmissible for any gentleman holding a military commission from the United States, to utter such sentiments as Major Key is within proved to have done. Therefore, let Major John J. Key be forthwith dismissed from the military service of the United States.

A. LINCOLN.

At the interview of Major Key and Major Turner with the President, Major Key did not attempt to controvert the statement of Major Turner; but simply insisted, and sought to prove, that he was true to the Union. The substance of the President's reply was that if there was a "game" even among Union men to have our army not take an advantage of the enemy when it could, it was his object to break up that game. Break up all such infamous games, Mr. President, and the nation will back you.

A Talk with John Janney, President of the Virginia Convention—The Attitude of an Old Virginian.

[Correspondence New York Times.] LEESBURG, VA., Nov. 1, 1862.

Nothing and nobody in all Leesburg interested me but one white-haired old Virginia gentleman, of whom history will have a word to say. I mean John Janney, the President of the Virginia Convention at Richmond that voted the State out of the Union, and whose home is in this town. In the Convention he constantly and persistently voted against every measure looking in any way whatever toward secession, though, as its President, he had to affix his name to a document which he considered the death warrant and suicide of the State. Knowing that when he afterward returned home, and the time for the popular vote came, he voted for secession. I was curious to know what influences had worked this interior change in a high and pure souled nature.

Calling at his residence, I was received with cordiality by the tall, spare figure with a noble white chevelure, whose every lineament and the high, courtly, old-time manners, plainly showed the fine old Virginia gentleman. Mr. Janney is now about sixty-five, and has been of late months in feeble health. It was not difficult, presently to carry the conversation from present affairs and give it a historical turn. It did not need his avowal to inform me, that he had been all along an Old Line Henry Clay Whig, and that he had long kept himself aloof from practical politics; it was easy to see that, such as they have been North and South, they must have offended his honest temper. It was a little remarkable, therefore, that he should have been chosen the presiding officer of the Convention on the question of secession, and the choice of so conservative, Union-loving a man, showed there was some moderation and virtue in the body. The Convention met you will remember in the middle of February '61; and he laid great stress on the thoroughly Union sentiment that pervaded it during its earlier sessions. If a vote on the question had been taken any time during the month preceding the attack on Fort Sumter, three-fourths, at least, of all the voices would have been against the ordinance. When that event took place, the secession mercury on the instant leaped up in the barometer. "Was the attack purposely timed to effect the deliberations of the body?—was the fuse cut at the right length to carry the shell where wanted?" "There is too much reason to fear it was." The Union party in the Convention, however, still struggled on. They sent delegates to Washington—begging, imploring some assuring word, some basis of hope, some promise which they could present to their people. "And Mr. S., I am bound to tell you we got discouragement rather than encouragement." Unable thus to get any rallying point, the Union party was overwhelmed by the disunionists, and the secession was voted by a large majority. Mr. Janney, with some others, holding out to the last. The Convention dissolved, the members went home, the popular vote, without whose ratification the action of the body was "voice, and nothing more," was about to come on; but before the day arrived Mr. Lincoln bound Virginia with the blockade, and invaded her soil by marching troops into Alexandria. When the time for the popular vote came John Janney gave his voice for secession. The invasion, State Rights and the old-time traditions had done their work. "Sir, I am, in a word, a Virginian—a citizen of a Commonwealth that had existed as a sovereign organized Government for two hundred years before the United States had a name." Such, in a sentence, in the history of the lapse of thousands of the best and purest men of Virginia—men who are now the mainstay of the rebellion in the council and in the field. And certainly there could have been no condition of mind more favorable to the purposes of the plotters of disunion than they found in the principles, prejudices and traditions of Virginians.

General Burnside.

The Louisville Journal makes the following remark in reference to General BURNSIDE. We believe we do not err in ascribing them to the Senior editor.

The despatches from the Potomac indicate that Gen. Burnside, even in the first hours after his assumption of the command of the army of the Potomac, entered upon the vigorous discharge of the high and solemnly responsible duties of his new position. He has ever been remarkable for his rapid movements, and his appointment to succeed McClellan no doubt indicates to him that he is expected to put forth great energy, and he is evidently ready and willing to accept and obey the indication. He is pushing on at all points as fast as possible, and Gen. Hooker, his second in command, will assuredly not fail to second him and be fully abreast of him in every action. The two are alike fighting men. They will march over whatever obstacles interpose between them and a fight or a series of fights. If they do not find facilities for attacking the enemy, they will create facilities or attack without them. Still we trust that they combine strong, sound judgment with impetuosity.

At a ball lately given in Seville by the King and Queen of Spain, it is stated that the ladies were diamonds worth at least \$2,000,000.

At the Surrey theatre, London, a novelty has been introduced in the form of a look-ing-glass curtain, measuring one thousand square feet.

I felt delicate at pressing him on these tender points, but the rebellion has obviously in his mind not a clean birth record. The secession of South Carolina and the Gulf States he regards as a gigantic crime, unprovoked, uncalled for, unauthorized, illegal and diabolical. Next to this he accounts the acceptance by the Washington Government of the attack on Fort Sumter as a challenge to war, followed by the calling out of 75,000 men, as a grand political blunder. He excoiates Mr. Buchanan—who he looks upon as the weakest and meanest of all the tools ever used by a tyrannical faction—for not reinforcing Fort Sumter at a time when it could have been done without giving offence; but he also blames Mr. Lincoln for treating as a case for war an affair that statesmanship would have made a diplomatic transaction of. The lack of that statesmanship now is, he thinks, the great trouble; for he considers there is none of it on either side. "Read the Constitution, and you will see that the office of the President is carved out for the limbs of a giant; and who have you there, and who have we?" "Sir, there were in my day, giants in the land, and we have now only pigmies."

As for the prospects of the Southern Confederacy he had nothing but dark prophecies. That secession will stop with the present split he has not the faintest idea. There are antagonistic elements already at work that must ere long make new fractures. The radical opposition of interests on the tariff question will make a Virginia and Border State Confederacy, or attempt at Confederacy, before half a generation is past. I asked him whether, if the Confederate forces should be driven out of Virginia, and a new popular vote ordered, there would be a chance of the rescinding of the Ordinance of Secession and the return of the State to the Union. "None, none whatever. The wrongs, oppressions and violence of the Washington Government have been too great, the alienation of the people too intense, ever to make that possible." I asked him about the circumstances attending the popular vote, and whether, from the local terrorism, it could be considered a fair one; and I recalled to his mind Mr. Mason's declaration at the time, that if there was any man in Virginia not prepared to vote secession he should leave the State. So far as he knew, it was made with perfect fairness and freedom; as for Mr. Mason's speech it was not the first or only foolish thing that person had said: "But do you suppose that any Virginian voted against his conscience on account of such a declaration?" Do you not think that we should be together—that Union is desirable? "Why it is written on the very face of the geography" (illustrating it by examples) "And if it were but all over, and things were as they used to be! But there is no hope; both parties will go on until each is utterly exhausted and ruined, and is ready to welcome peace and protection brought by any iron handed military despot. The experiment of Republican constitutional Government—of liberty regulated by law—I consider a failure. There is not a shadow of constitutional Government on either side." The President's Emancipation Proclamation he looks upon as the greatest political blunder possible, and he is curious to know what extraordinary pressure must have been brought to bear on him to issue it, after his declaration to the Chicago delegates. It will solidify, unite, and intensify all the hostilities, hatreds, and animosities of the South. "But do these sentiments amount to much in the long run?" "It is true that in the long run, every people is governed by its conviction of its own interests." "But, difficult though re-union may at present seem, is not everything more easy than dissolution?" "I confess I see nothing between Union and chaos; but how is it to be done? One thing I know; if my vision of how it can be settled were as clear as my desire is intense that it should be settled, the war would speedily be at an end."

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Professor DeBow, editor of the notorious Review, and agent of the Confederate Produce Loan office, does not appear to have had very brilliant success in obtaining cotton and tobacco from the planters for the JEFF. DAVIS Government. The following paragraph, from the Richmond Enquirer, gives the result of his canvassing:

COTTON AND TOBACCO BOUGHT BY GOVERNMENT.

The message of the President in response to a resolution of the Senate inquiring "what quantity of tobacco and cotton has been obtained in exchange for bonds and stock under the provision of the act of 31st October, 1862, and where said cotton and tobacco were purchased, and at what prices were paid for, and what disposition had been made of the same," and transmitting a communication on the subject from "A. Roane, per clerk in charge of Produce Loan office," was taken up.

Mr. Roane stated "that no reports have yet been received from the agents appointed to purchase cotton for the Government under the act of April 21, except one from J. D. DeBow, Esq., reporting the purchase of 2,492 bales at prices varying from six to twelve and a half cents per pound. The cotton was all purchased in Mississippi, and is stored in warehouses on the plantations where it was bought. Mr. DeBow reports, however, in a letter that he has contracted for 10,000 bales at about the same rates."

We will venture the guess that not a planter has subscribed to the loan, except through fear that the torch would be applied to his crop. But even with this stimulus, the amount subscribed is pitifully meager. No one has any confidence in the solvency of the rebel Government. How different is the credit of the Federal Government, whose notes are purchased eagerly even in Richmond.

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From the Tribune, Aug. 2.

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NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1862.

J. T. LLOYD—Sir: Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of that squadron.

GILBERT WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

Nov 14-62

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